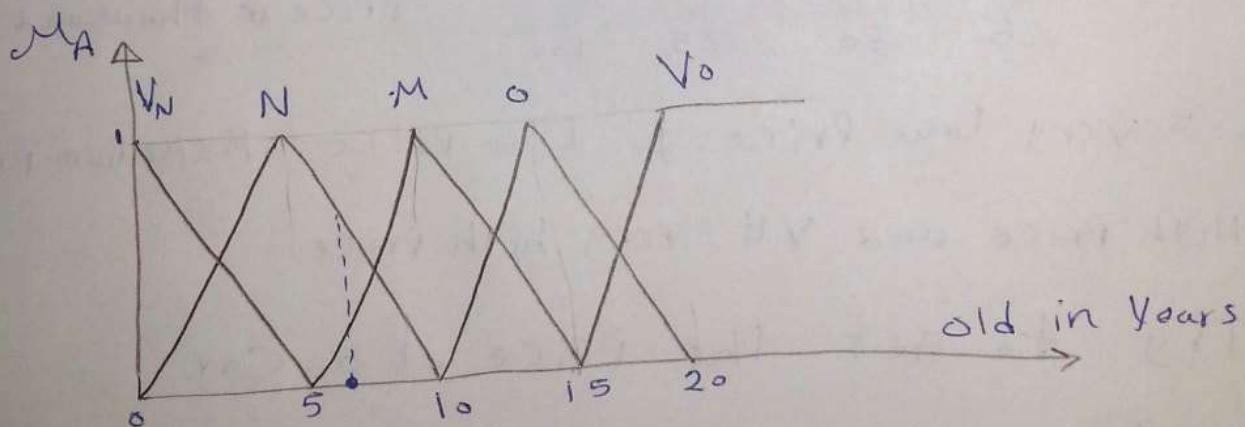


15 \rightarrow Practical

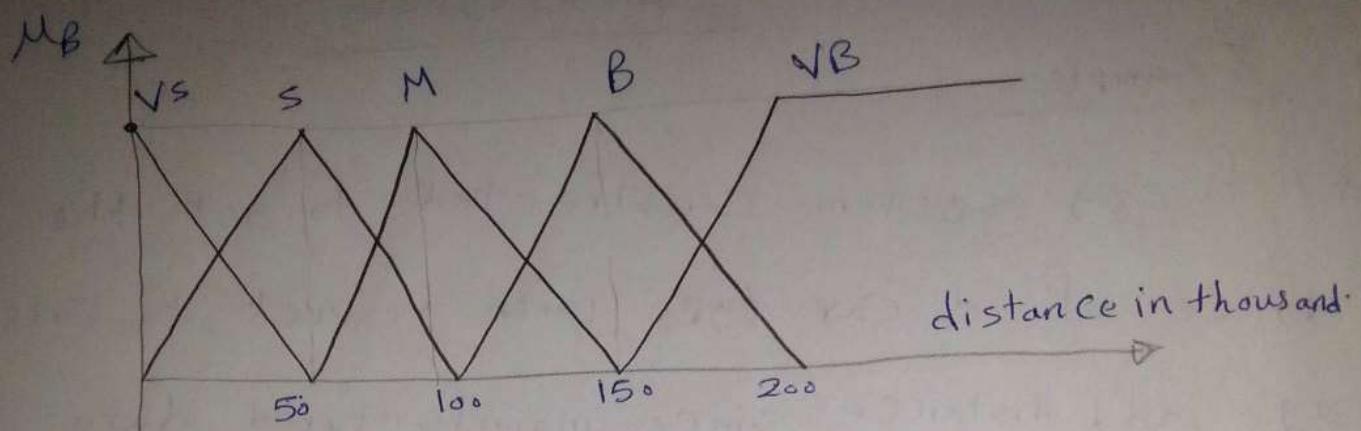
Example

* A Fuzzy system constructed to get the price of a car type with respect to car age and distance since manufactured data say that the system has two inputs that are age and used distance, one output which is car price, where $M_A(x)$, $M_B(x)$, $M_C(x)$ memberships represents: Car age, used distance by car and price with thousands.



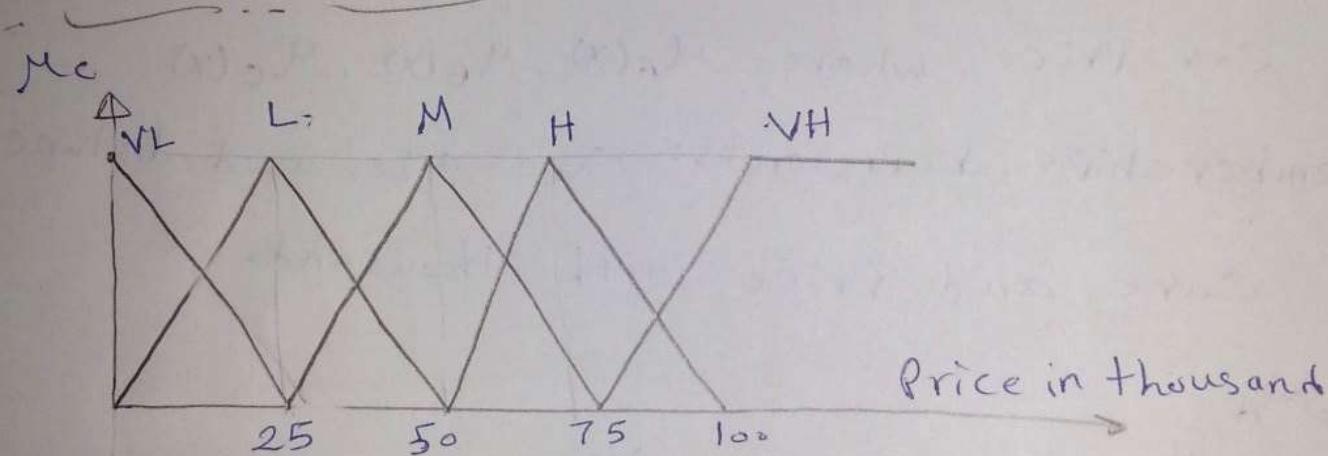
$VN =$ very new $\cap N =$ new

$M =$ medium $\cap O =$ old ; $VO =$ very old



$VS \equiv$ very small ; $S \equiv$ small ; $M \equiv$ medium

$B \equiv$ big ; $VB \equiv$ very big



$VL \equiv$ very low price ; $L \equiv$ low price ; $M \equiv$ medium price.

$H \equiv$ high price and $VH \equiv$ very high price.

→ Try to get the price of a car

manufactured since 6 years ago and
used it in distance 80×10^3 Km

ـ نظام (fuzzy) لمعرفة سعر السيارة بالنسبة لسنة الرينج والمسافة المقطوعة، هذا النظام له دخلين وخرج واحد الدخلين هي سنة الرينج والمسافة المقطوعة (الى عرض (fuzzy) والخرج هو سعر السيارة (crisp) حالياً لأن توجد سعر سيارة ملحوظة منذ 6 سنوات ونهاية ٨ - كيلو متر.

أسلوب الحل

١- تكون جدول من دماغنا يعبر عن منطقية ترابط العناصر

الـ (Fuzzy) بالسعر، داخل هذا الجدول نحسب درجة الاتساع للحرر ونأخذ أصغرهم جوه (داخل الجدول) ولو تكررت حالة داخل الجدول نأخذ أكبر العقيرين ثم نلقي الحالة

الـ (Fuzzy) باستخدام (Center of math)

3 Lec 15

A \rightarrow B

	VS	S	M	B	V.B	distance
VN	VH	H	M	L	VL	الخط المستقيم
N	H	H	M	L	VL	باقي الجدول
M	H	M	M	L	VL	السعر
O	M	L	L	VL	VL	
V ^o	M	L	VL	VL	VL	
T						

old in years

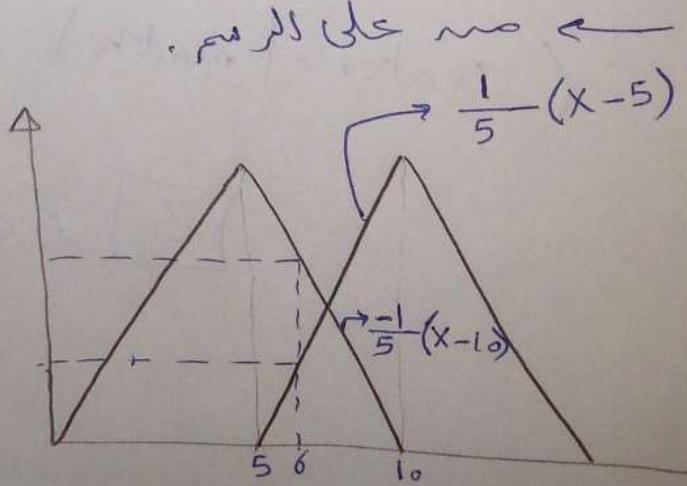
السعر صند 2 سنوات \leftarrow

\rightarrow لها درجة مائية 1 M و درجة كثاء 1 N

$$M_A(6) \Big|_M, \quad M_A(6) \Big|_N \quad \Leftrightarrow \text{موجد}$$

$$M_A(6) \Big|_M = 0.2$$

$$M_A(6) \Big|_N = 0.8$$

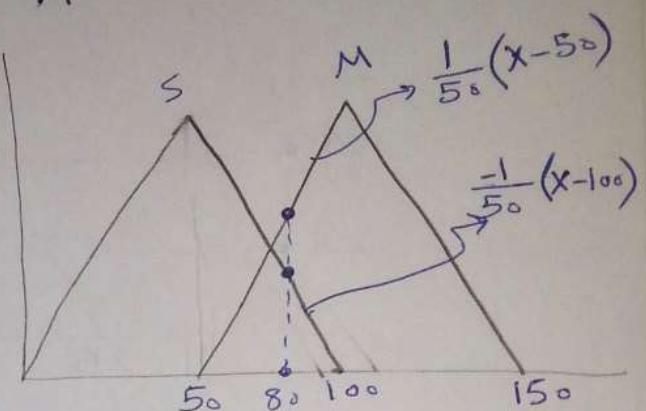
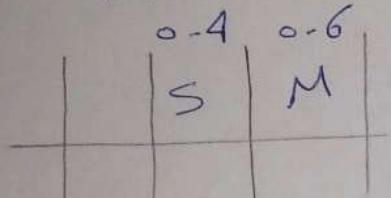


→ يوجد درجة لانتهاء 80° بالنسبة لـ B

$$M_B(80^\circ)|_S ?? , M_B(80^\circ)|_M ??$$

$$M_B(80^\circ)|_S = 0.4$$

$$M_B(80^\circ)|_M = 0.6$$



→ بعد حساب الارواف للجدول للمنطقة

المحددة، داخل الجدول نأخذ القيمة
في الحرفين:

0.8	N	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 0.4 & 0.6 \\ \hline H & M \\ \hline \end{array}$
0.2	M	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 0.2 & 0.2 \\ \hline M & M \\ \hline \end{array}$

$$M_C|_H = 0.4 , M_C|M = 0.6 , M_C|M = 0.2$$

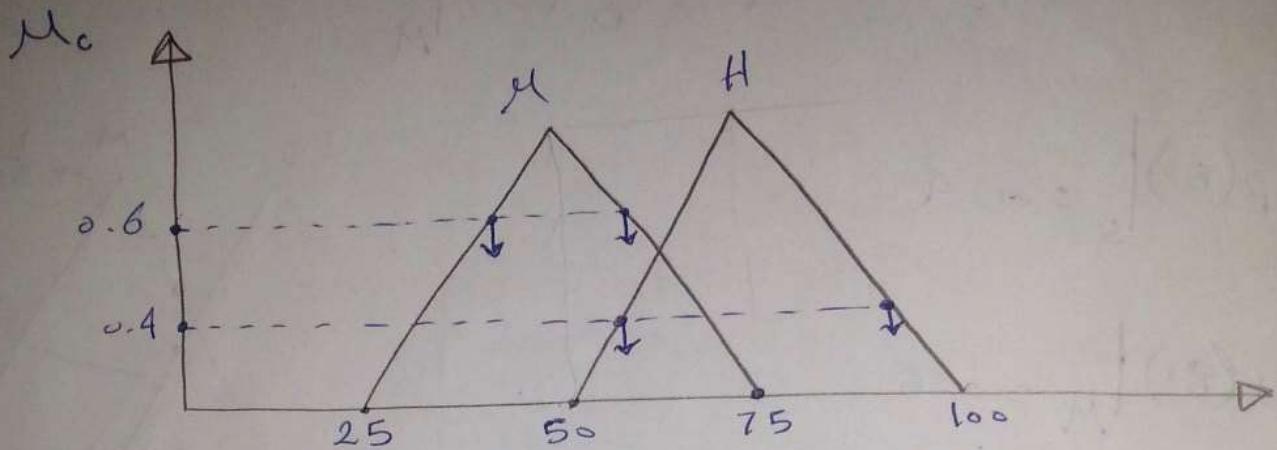
$$M_C|M = 0.2$$

→ إذا تكرر قيمة داخل الجدول نأخذ الكبيرة فـ 0.6

$$M_C|_H = 0.4$$

$$M_C|M = \max(0.6, 0.2, 0.4) = 0.6$$

موجد فتحة \times المعاشر \rightarrow M_C and M_H $0.6 (0.4)$



$$\bar{x} = 75 \text{ for } M_C|_{M_H} = 0.4$$

$$\bar{x} = 50 \text{ for } M_C|_{M_H} = 0.6$$

$$\text{Price} = \frac{\sum \bar{x} M_C}{\sum M_C} = \frac{(0.4)(75000) + (0.6)(50000)}{0.4 + 0.6}$$

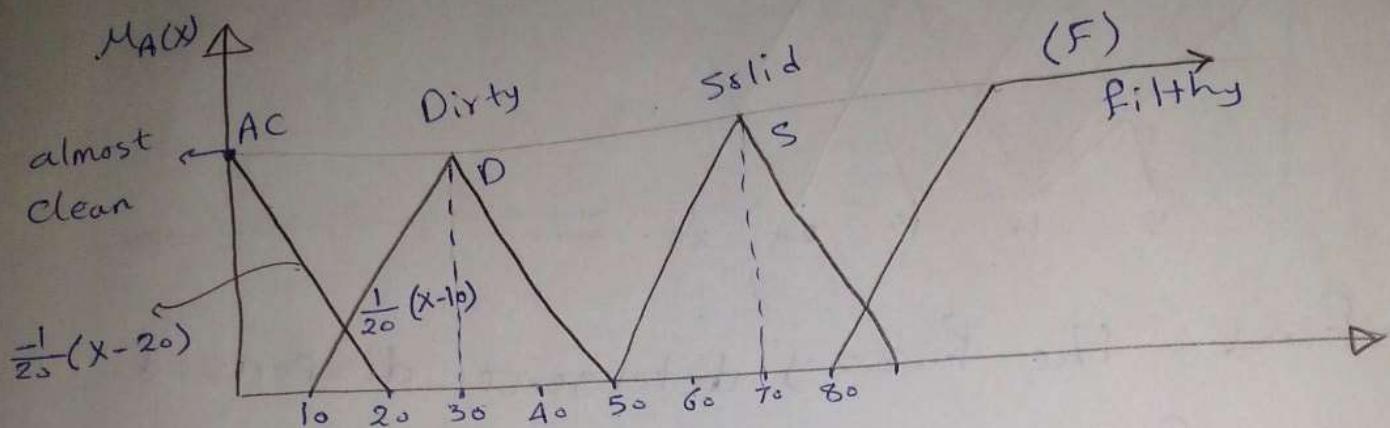
$\text{Price} = 60000$

Ex Consider washing machine with two inputs and one output. The input:

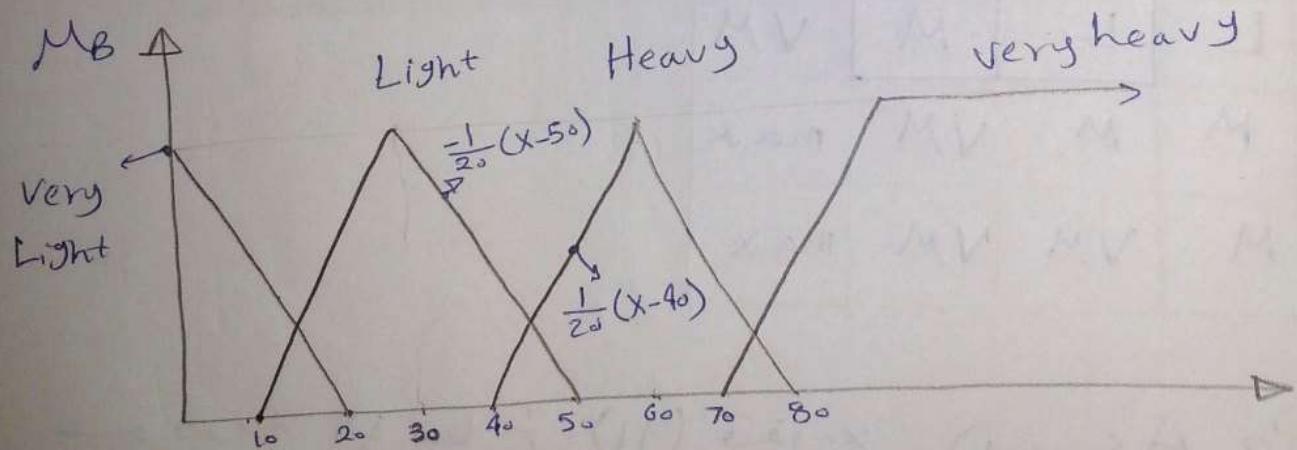
i) the dirtiness of the load ~~which~~ measured by the opacity (translucent) of the washing water use an optical sensor

System of fuzzy dirtiness membership

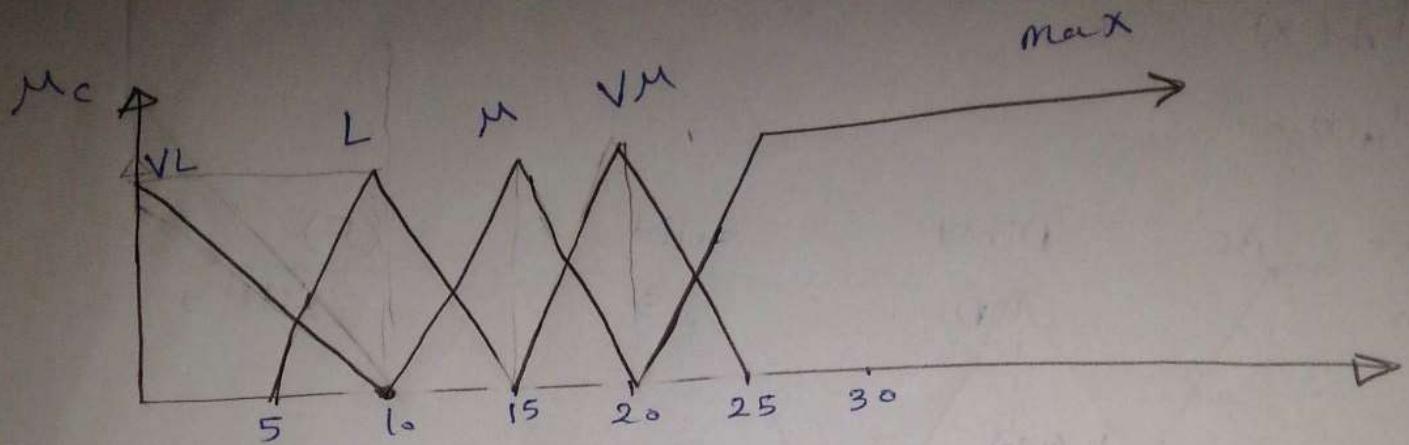
$M_A(x)$



[2] the weight of the laundry Load as measured by a pressure sensor system with fuzzy weight membership $M_B(x)$



→ the output is the amount of detergent (normal) dispensed. { very Little (VL) , Little (L) , much (M) , very much (V.M) , maximum (M) }



→ Find the fuzzy detergent dispensed value if laundry has dirtiness value 11 and weight 42.

	VL	L	H	VH
AC	VL	L	M	M
D	L	L	M	VM
S	M	M	VM	max
F	M	VM	NM	max

→ درجة الاتساع (II) تقع في $A^c \cup D$ فـ A

$$M_A(11) \Big|_{ac} = \frac{-1}{20} (11 - 20) = -0.45$$

$$M_A(11) \Big|_0 = \frac{1}{20} \langle 11 \ -10 \rangle = 0.05$$

العنز (42) مع (42) M_B $\otimes H \otimes L$

$$M_B(42)|_H = \frac{1}{20}(42 - 40) = 0.1$$

$$M_B(42)|_L = \frac{-1}{20}(42 - 50) = 0.4$$

		0.4	0.1	
		L	H	
0.45	AC	0.4	0.1	
		L	M	
0.05	D	0.05	0.05	
		L	M	

$$M_C|_L = \max(0.4, \cancel{0.05}) = 0.4$$

$$M_C|M = \max(0.1, 0.05) = 0.1$$

$\bar{x} = 10$ for $M_C|_L = 0.4$ ($\bar{x} = 15$ for $M_C|M = 0.1$)

amount of detergent $= \frac{(10)(0.4) + (15)(0.1)}{0.4 + 0.1} = \boxed{11}$